Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1801. [No. 55.

For Liverpool.

The Ship POLLY,
Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,
will take FREIGHT for Liverpool.——Terms may be known by enquiring of
R. T. HOOE & Co.
January 16. d

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue-Store,
Brown Sugar in hhds. & bls.
Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Teneriffe and Port Wine in pipes, half pipes and quarter casks,
French Brandy in pipes,
Whiskey in tierces and barrels,
Hyson Tea in chests,
Bohea Tea in chests,
Figs in casks and frails,
Raisins in do. do.
Cordials in boxes,
Soap and Candles in boxes
Cotton in bales,
A quantity of Bacon,
Tobacco in kegs,
Nails in casks,
Hardware assorted in boxes, &c.
Also, a quantity of
DRY GOODS.
Particulars of which will be made known previous to the sale.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.
February 9.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,
Sugar in blls.
Candles in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Coffee in bags,
Saltpetre in bags,
Raisins in boxes,
Grapes in jars,
Almonds in blls.
Oranges in boxes,
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,
Together with a variety of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are
Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hose, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and German Linens, Humhums, Muslins, &c.
HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
February 11. *Auctioneers.*

☞ *Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions, would be taken as Apprentices at the office of the Advertiser.*

For Philadelphia.

The SLOOP
HARMONY,
John Ellwood, Master,
Now lying at Ramsey's wharf.
For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, or
J. & T. Vowell.
February 5. 3tdeo

LANDING
From the Schooner Mississippi,
Best London particular Madeira Wine in pipes,
Lisbon Wine of a superior quality in hhds. and quarter casks,
Turk's Island and Isle of May
SALT.
On hand, a few casks of excellent
Chewing Tobacco.
☞ *For CHARTER the above Schooner, Mississippi.*
Apply to
Wm. I. HALL.
Merchants' wharf, Feb. 9. d

Agreeable to a Deed of Trust,
from Capt. John Hawkins, of Fauquier County, to the subscribers, WILL BE SOLD on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Wednesday the 25th of February next,
The Plantation wheron the said Hawkins now lives: containing about 670 acres, lying within 30 miles of Fredericksburg, Falmouth and Dumfries, and within about 40 of Alexandria, George-Town and the Federal City.
It is thought unnecessary to be particular as to the quality and improvements, as a person inclined to purchase will no doubt view the same before the day of sale.
DUNBAR & VASS.
Falmouth, Virginia, Jan. 20, 1800. d21(31)

A Wet Nurse Wanted.

A HEALTHY young woman, who can be well recommended, and who will undertake to suckle a child at the parent's house, will meet with liberal encouragement, by applying to the printers hereof.
George-Town, February 9. 3t

For Rent.

The subscriber will lease or rent his commodious fire-proof
Bake and Dwelling House,
on Town-Point, where he now lives, with three Ovens, a good Store-house and Stable for two horses, with a well enclosed Wood-Yard, and every other convenience for carrying on the baking business to advantage.
JAMES DICKINSON.
Norfolk, Jan. 8. d12‡(30)

From the Commercial Gazette.

THE REFLECTOR—No. VII.

"Nature is more powerful than fancy, and the most artful fictions must give way to truth."

IT may look like a contradiction in terms to say that a man must strive hard to act with *simplicity*. Art is perhaps never used to better effect than in concealing art, except when it is used to counteract it. The force of simplicity is so great, that whoever adheres to it, will be deemed worthy of imitation; but still he cannot easily be imitated. Those who take delight in viewing subjects by the fair rays of truth, and to make their actions correspond with the dictates of unmingled propriety, must engage in a perpetual conflict with prejudice, fancy, and falsehood. There are coxcombs in all professions; men who pretend to something more than they deserve; men who only can derive consequence by giving a specious coloring to the garb of affectation. There are quacks in all arts, who are supposed to possess knowledge in things which they do not understand. Such coxcombs and quacks will endeavor to establish false rules of propriety which must be detected and opposed by all, who prefer real knowledge to boasted pretentions; and who delight in the pure images of nature, more than the capricious fictions of art.

The term *simple* is often used as synonimous to *weak* or *silly*; and this abates the force of it, when used in its more proper sense, which is to express the real, unmixed character of a thing. Those who attempt to strip a subject of all false appearances, have a great task to perform, but if they accomplish it their labors are well rewarded. There are few men so attached to error, but they will soon prefer truth, when it is fairly pointed out; there are still many men who prefer their own errors to those of other people. But let them once behold the simplicity of truth, and its charms can hardly be resisted. The greater part of mankind are constantly engaged from habit or profession, in giving a fictitious value and a fictitious character to most of the appearances which are exhibted to the view of the world. How few of the plausible representations, to which our attention is called, will bear to be strictly compared with a state of facts! How many of the elaborate systems which are perplexing the votaries of science, must vanish into smoke, if the principles on which they are built, were faithfully tried by the standard of truth and reason. For whenever they are brought in competition, nature will be found more powerful than fiction; nor will the suggestions of caprice and prejudice be listened to, where truth, single and unalloyed, makes its appeal to the heart.

☞ *An Apprentice wanted at this Office.*

From the Centinel.

THE LATITUDINARIAN

Ask you the provocation that I had?
The strong antipathy of good TO BAD.
Pope.

MR. RUSSELL,

I KNOW very well the value which every man sets upon his reputation, and how painful it is to be exposed to the mirth and derision of the public, and should therefore scorn to divert my reader at the expence of any private man. If names have at any time been affixed to characters which I have heretofore drawn, or if any shall be to those I may hereafter draw—it is no fault of mine, and I cannot remedy it. I must continue to pourtray the *errors of the day* in that manner which I think will produce the best effect—and be the most likely to produce their reformation. It is a flattering test of my success occasionally to hear that Mr. *Such-a-one* was certainly intended by such a character, as "*nothing could be more exact;*" when no particular character was intended. It is to my mind some proof that the charge which I brought forward in my last number was not without foundation when persons so readily exclaim "*he means me.*" And it gives me some hope that the cause of complaint in time may be removed.—That words may soon be better applied—terms corrected—and actions properly estimated.

It has frequently been remarked and I believe with great justice that there is more *coquetry* in most other countries than is to be found in ours. At the same time it is but equal justice to acknowledge, notwithstanding our pretensions to innocence, that there are some old countries that we exceed in this particular. "*This is a sore evil under the sun,*" and I wish something might be done to shame it from our land or at least to check its progress. Of *male jilts, coquetts,* and *fribbles,* I shall say nothing at present although it must be confessed that they are far more reprehensible than those of the other sex—But that they are both bad enough no one will dispute. In this country owng to a variety of circumstances there at least ten *female coquetts* to one male. Nature with the assistance of the vain and indulgent mother has made many; and the remainder have become so from fashion.

According to the definition of some, a *female coquette* is "*a gay airy girl who endeavours to attract notice.*" The generality of handsome girls by this definition are mlae coquettes. I do not know if this be true—but we know that most beauties are pleased to "attract notice." Others define a coquette, "*one who by affected carriage and tatle endeavors to gain the love of men.*"

A downright *thorough bred coquette* never quits the object of her pursuit until she has destroyed his peace forever; she is then ready to begin again.

But there are many different degrees—and different ſpecies of this enormity. And there are ſome, though not ſo *particularly fatal* as what has been mentioned, yet in a general point of view more to be deplored. They are of the *camelion* breed. They vary the object according to the whim of the moment—and vary their attitudes—voices and manners according to *the colour* of the object.

"Women whoſe hearts are fixed upon the pleaſure they have in the conſciouſneſs that they are the objects of love and admiration are ever changing the air of their countenances and altering the attitude of their bodies to ſtrike the hearts of their beholders with new ſenſe of their beauty." No one will deny this to be coquetry and that many *beautiful women* are found in the practice of it. We rarely find women of worth and diſtinction guilty of it, but when we do, we cannot ſuppreſs the mingled feelings of pity and contempt which ſwell our boſoms.

When we ſee a woman of worth and diſtinction amuſed and delighted, and in cloſe converſation for hours with a *fribbler*—a *thing* without religion—without morality, without character, and with a head as deſtitute of brains as a mallet. Her heart is unſound—ſhe is a coquette.

Whenever we ſee ſuch a woman paying equal attention to the vicious and the virtuous; to the blockhead and the man of ſenſe:—And perhaps more to the former than the latter if the ſmoke of his incenſe riſes the higheſt—no apology can be offered that will expiate the offence entirely.—She proves to the fool that he is as valuable a member of ſociety as the man of genius—and that vice and virtue are two coins of the ſame value—Her object is ſolely to "*gain the love of men!*" no matter what men—and as many as ſhe can. *Such a woman is hollow hearted—ſhe is a coquette.* When we ſee a woman of modeſty, of beauty and of a cultivated mind—one whoſe very action is dictated by conſcious purity—who never intending ill, has no ill to be aſhamed of; who juſtly diſcriminating between good and bad—propriety and impropriety—knows her duty and is never *too modeſt* to practiſe it; knows how much ſhe ought to ſacrifice to the opinon of the world, and is never *too modeſt* to refuſe to go beyond it, how different are our ſenſations. When we ſee ſuch a woman we ſee the moſt intereſting, the moſt lovely, the moſt divine object in nature. She is entitled to the love, eſteem, and reſpect of every virtuous man. And ſhe will command at leaſt the appearence of homage from every vicious one.

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.

Mr. Nott obtained leave of abſence from Thurſday next.

The memorial of Aaron Waitt and Jerathamael Peirce was preſented, and referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The petition of Samuel Gibbs was preſented and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported againſt the prayer of the petition of Turpin Kilty, which report was confirmed by the houſe.

Mr. Macon, from the committee of claims, reported againſt the prayer of the petition of Thomas Harris, which report was confirmed by the houſe.

Mr. Rutledge, from the committee appointed on the part of this houſe, jointly with the committee appointed on the part of the ſenate, to aſcertain and report the mode of examining the votes given for Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the U. S. of notifying the perſons elected of their election, and the time place and manner of adminiſtering the oath of office to the Preſident, reported that the committee had taken the ſubject referred to them under conſideration, but had come to no agreement thereupon.

A meſſage was received ftom the ſenate informing the houſe that they had paſſed the judiciary bill.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, as follows:

Mr. *Speaker*, the ſenate will be ready to receive the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the ſenate chamber on Wedneſday next at 12 o'clock, for the purpoſe of being preſent at the opening and counting of the votes of Preſident of the U. States. The ſenate have appointed a teller on their part to make a liſt of the votes for Preſident of the United States as they ſhall be declared.

The houſe proceeded to conſider the report made on Friday laſt, from the committee appointed to prepare and report rules proper to be obſerved in the choice of a Preſident of the United States.

The report was committed immediately to a committee of the whole, Mr. Morris in the chair.

The committee roſe and reported their agreement to the report, with one amendment, viz.

Inſert inſtead of 8th rule in report, which is in the words following—'All queſtions which ſhall ariſe after the balloting commences, and which ſhall require the deciſion of the houſe, ſhall be decided without debate"—the following words:

"All queſtions which ſhall ariſe after the balloting commences, and which ſhall be decided by the houſe voting per capita, to be incidental to the power of chooſing the Preſident, and which ſhall require the deciſion of the houſe, ſhall be decided by ſtates and without debate; and in caſe of an equal diviſion of the votes of ſtates, the queſtion ſhall be loſt."

The houſe agreed to ſaid amendment.

A motion was made that the houſe do diſagree with the committee of the whole in their agreement to the 4th rule, viz. "After commencing the balloting for Preſident, the houſe ſhall not adjourn until a choice be made."

On which the queſtion being taken by yeas and nays, it paſſed in the negative, as follows: Yeas 47—Nayes 53.

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Allſton, Baer, Bailey, Biſhop, R. Brown, Cabell, Chriſtie, Clay, Claiborne, Condit, Dawſon, Eggleſton, Elmendorf, Fowler, Gallatin, Goode, Gray, Hanna, Heiſter, Holmes, Jackſon, Kitchell, Leib, Lincoln, Lyon, Linn, Livingſton, Macon, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Page, Randolph, Smilie, J. Smith, S. Smith, Spaight, Stanford, Stone, Steuart, Taliaferro, Thompſon, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Tazewell, Van Cortlandt, Varnum—47.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Bartlett, Bayard, Bird, J. Brown, Champlin, Cooper, Craik, F. Davenport, J. Davenport, Davis, Dennis, Dent, Dickſon, Edmond, Evans, Foſter, Freeman, Glen, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Gregg, Griſwold, Grove, Harper, Henderſon, Hill, Huger, Imlay, H. Lee, S. Lee, Mattoon, Morris, Nott, Otis, Parker, Pinckney, Platt, Powell, J. Reed, N. Read, Rutledge, Shepard, J. C. Smith, Sheafe, Tenney, Thatcher J. C. Thomas, R. Thomas, Wadſworth, Waln, R. Williams, L. Williams, Woods—53.

A motion was then made to diſagree with the committee of the whole houſe in their agreement to the 5th rule, as follows: "The doors of the houſe ſhall be cloſed during the balloting, except againſt the officers of the houſe."

On the queſtion being taken by yeas and nays, it paſſed in the negative, as follows:—Yeas 45—Nays 54.

YEAS.

Meſſrs.—Alſton, Baily, Biſhop, R. Brown, Cabell, Chriſtie, Clay, Claiborne, Condit, Davis, Dawſon, Dent, Eggleſton, Elmendorf, Fowler, Gallatin, Gray, Gregg, Hanna, Heiſter, Holmes, Jackſon, Leib, Lyon, Livingſton, Macon, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Randolph, Smilie, J. Smith, S. Smith, Spaight, Stanford, Stone, Steuart, Taliaferro, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Thompſon, Tazewell, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, R. Williams—45.

NAYS.

Meſſrs.—Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Bird, J. Brown, Champlin, Cooper, Craik, J. Davenport, F. Davenport, Dennis, Dickſon, Edmond, Evans, Foſter, Freeman, Glen, Goode, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Griſwold, Grove, Harper, Henderſon, Hill, Hugar, Imlay, H. Lee, S. Lee, Lincoln, Linn, Mattoon, Morris, Nott, Otis, Page, Parker, Pinckney, Platt, Powell, J. Reed, N. Read, Rutledge, Shepard, J. C. Smith, Sheafe, Tenney, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, R. Thomas, Wadſworth, Waln, L. Williams, Woods—54.

The entire report was then agreed to by the houſe.

TUESDAY, February 10.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives paſſed a reſolution, that they would to-morrow at 12 o'clock attend in the Senate chamber for the purpoſe of being preſent at the counting of the votes for Preſident and Vice-Preſident, and that Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Nicholas be the tellers on the part of the houſe.

Mr. Bayard moved an additional rule in relation to the preſidental election, viz. that 500 tickets ſhould be printed on which ſhould be printed the name of Thomas Jefferſon, and 500 on which ſhould be printed the name of Aaron Burr, and that the members in balloting ſhould be confined excluſively to theſe.

The Speaker requeſted Mr. Bayard to modify his motion, ſo that 600 tickets ſhould be printed, and that after Thomas Jefferſon ſhould be printed, of Virginia, and after Aaron Burr, of New-York, as he (the Speaker) had given directions to this effect, to which Mr. Bayard agreed.

After debate the motion was rejected, and the members left at liberty to uſe either written or printed tickets.

A bill, reported by the committee of reviſal and unfiniſhed buſineſs, for continuing in force the act ſuſpending commercial intercourſe with France was taken up, and after a warm debate rejected by a large majority.

On Thurſday laſt Mr. Craik from the committee to whom was referred the Memorial of Thomas Herty, reported a reſolution authoriſing the Secretary of ſtate to purchaſe Copies of Herty's digeſt of laws of the United States to be diſtributed in the manner directed by he act, intitled "an act in addition to an act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States" and a like number of the act of the laſt and preſent Seſſion propoſed by him to be publiſhed.

On Monday a motion was made in Senate by Mr. Moris declaring, that in caſe of an equal vote being given for the two candidates for Preſident, and vice-preſident, the houſe of repreſentatives ſhould immediately proceed in the preſence of the ſenate to decide by ballot.

On this motion a long debate enſued after which it was rejected by a majority of two votes.

BOSTON, February 2.

The Preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to grant to Meſſrs. Saltar, Cornes, Brace, Smith, and Bullock, a full, free, and entire pardon of the miſdemeanors for which they were ſeverally convicted at the Circuit Court, held in this town in October laſt, remitting and relinquiſhing them from all pains and penalties, incurred by reaſon of the ſentence of the court.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Directors of the Union and Maſſachuſetts Banks, think it their duty to give this public notice of a diſcovery which they have lately made of an attempt to circulate Counterfeit *Hundred dollar bills, of the Union Bank, and ten dollars of the Maſſachuſetts Bank.* The Directors were apprized of this circumſtance about fourteen days ſince, and impreſſed with the importance of putting a ſpeedy check to ſuch impoſitions on the public, they have ſpared no pains or expence in detecting the authors of this attempt. They have been ſo far ſucceſsful as to have arreſted in Albany, New-York and Newport, thirteen of the perſons concerned in forging and paſſing the bills aforeſaid, and are happy to add, that this has been effected before any material injury was done to the auſpicious and honeſt part of the community.

They have no doubt that the project has been completely defeated, and for the ſatisfaction of the public, they are enabled to ſtate, that the only bills attempted to be counterfeited by this gang are the Hundred dollar bills of the Union and ten dollar bills of the Maſſachuſetts Banks, and that the plates for both deſcriptions of bills have been found and are now in the poſſeſſion of the civil authority.

In order to enable their fellow citizens to detect the fraud, ſhould a few bills yet be attempted to be circulated, they ſubjoin of a deſcription of a few of the marks by which the falſe bills might be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are genuine. This information ſo important to the public would have been earlier given, but from an apprehenſion that the Culprits might be alarmed, and might avoid the juſtice, which by the vigilance of the good citizens of New-York, Albany and Newport, and the exertions of the directors of the ſaid banks, will now unqueſtionably await them.

Deſcription of the True and Counterfeit Maſſachuſetts Ten dollar Bills.

In the firſt line the word dollars, at the top of the true bills, the firſt "l" is not joined to the ſecond "l" nor the ſecond "l" to the "a" nor the "a" to the "r" but in the counterfeits the "ll's" "a" and "r" are all joined. In the true bills, the top of the letter "C" in the word Caſh'r which immeidately follows the name of the Caſhier is not turned

or crooked inwards, but in the false bill it is very distinctly turned in and crooked.

In the true bills, the face of the Indian is black and the shirt white, without any shades or perpendicular marks about the breast and the shirt,

Of the Union 100 *dollar Bills.*

The word "Hundred" in letters on the left hand side, in the margin of the true bills, is engraved on a shade made by lines finely drawn and hardly visible—but in the counterfeit bills this shade is made by lines strongly drawn which are dark and very visible.

The difference between the true bill and false in this particular is so great that it is thought unnecessary to trouble the public with more minute detail.

NORFOLK, January 31.

Arrived the schooner Independance, capt. Thornton, St. Bartholomews; ship Union, captain Davis, St. Bartholomews.

The above vessel sailed under convoy of the U. S. sloop of war Merrimack, in company with 36 sail.

Sloop Liberty, capt. Barrett, Antigua; also the British schooner Agents, captain Colbourn, Antigua; sailed in company with the schooner Susannah, captain Newbold, for George-town, S. C.

Jan. 16, in lat, 24, 37, long, 68, 32, spoke the schooner Diana, from Trinidad bound to Boston.

Left at Antigua,

Brigs—Eucharis, Price, of and for Baltimore, ready to sail; Delaware, West, do. do. Tiger, Barclay, of do. under adjudication; Sch'rs ——, Webb, of Philadelphia, just arrived; Daphney, Mason, of New-York, waiting for a cargo; Sally, ——, of Seabrook, do.

Brig Luna, Stephenson, from New-York to Madeira, in distress, having sprung a leak.

February 5.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Chesapeake, dated Jan. 3.

"Lieutenant St. Clair with the prize Young Creole, had scarcely got out of sight of the Chesapeake, when a sail was descried from the mast head, we soon came up with her—she proved to be the schooner Success, capt. Brown, from the coast of Africa, with 42 slaves, bound to the Havana—Capt. Barren put lieut. Smith on board of her, and sent her for Charleston. This letter will be sent on from thence to Norfolk by my friend Smith."

The United States schooner Experiment, capt. Stewart, anchored in our harbor yesterday—she has had 13 days passage from Santa Domingo. We learn by her that general Toussaint had arrived with his army within a few miles of that city, and had demanded its surrender to him; it was expected to be given up in a few days.

By an arrival from the Cape, we also have received information, that it is gen. Touissaint's determination to take possession of the whole of the Spanish part of St. Domingo.

The late arrete of gen. Toussaint, levying 20 per cent. on all exports and imports, has been found too heavy a burthen on the commerce of the island, and he has dropped 10 per cent. on the imports.

Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24. eo

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock the House of Representatives repaired to the Senate chamber, where the votes for President and Vice-President were counted. It appearing that Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had an equal number of votes, the House returned to its own chamber and with closed doors proceeded to the ballot as follows:

Whereupon the ballots being counted, the following was the result:

1st Ballot.

Jefferson	8 states,
Burr	6
Divided	2

2d ballot, same result.

3d ballot, same result.

4th ballot, same result.

This was the state of the election at 3 o'clock. Of consequence at that hour there had been no election.

The two divided states are Maryland and Vermont.

Nat. Intelligencer.

By a gentleman who left the City of Washington this morning at sun-rise, we are informed, no choice had been made at the time he left there, but that the house was still in session.

A government without a strong executive power, is in equal danger of dissolution with matter that does not possess the principle of cohesion.

Politics is the food of wise men, devoured by fools. He who pretends to practise law or physic, without having previously studied those sciences, is despised by every sensible man. Yet on politics, every one in this country, even the poorest mechanic, presumes to speak, to decide, and censure with the utmost confidence.

Nothing demonstrates the narrow views of men, and their utter unacquaintance with the history of states and governments like the spirit of despondence at every unfortunate public event. We are undone! We are ruined! was the language of short sighted men when gen. Washington left this world of vexation: As if no man in the United States survived, who had either intelligence or virtue. When the fact is, that general Washington had a less share in *devising* the more important measures of the revolution, than many other men, who were in the old Congress, and some of whom are yet living. His talent lay, not in originating plans himself, so much as in availing himself of the hints of others, in weighing the arguments of others for and against measures proposed, selecting the best, and executing the plan selected, with uncommon prudence. This talent is one of the most useful in society; but without derogating in the least from the merits of Washington, we may safely affirm that multitudes of men, in this country, possess all the talents for conducting public affairs, which are necessary to insure a wise and faithful administration.

When the French were abandoned by La Fayette and Dumourier, every one cried out, their cause is ruined! They are undone! Our citizens were looking for news that the Austrians had marched to Paris. Yet when one general was out of the way, another succeeded of no less talents—and another—and another.

Characters are created by circumstances. We venerate a Washington, and Adams, a Pendleton, a Jay, an Elsworth; but if these men had been never known, other men would have been called to act their part, and with equal celebrity.

The Democrats boast of a Jefferson, a Clinton, a Madison. These men are of distinguished reputation certainly—but if these men did not exist, their places would be filled with men of equal talents. There are, at this moment, in the United States, two hundred thousand men, who, with the same education, and opportunities of action, would completely fill the places of any fifty of the most illustrious men this country has produced. They live and will die in obscurity, solely because they have not the means of improving and exerting their minds. The democrats exalt their *Man* Jefferson to the heavens,—but incessant encomiums throw around him a glare of character, a false splendor, that deceives his advocates. They will find he is a mere *man*—and no wiser nor better than thousands of others.

The federalists cry out—we are ruined! In reply, let it be inculcated, that the man who utters the sentiment, degrades himself and his country. To suppose it in the power of one man or twenty to ruin a country, is a sarcasm on all others and a reproach that deserves censure. A change of administration may create evils—but little do men think how small are the evils of the worst administration compared with the mass of strength, virtue and prosperity of a nation.

Away with such language—the whinings of meanness and cowardice!—If our anxious souls would rail *less* and study *more*, they would have a chance of doing their country some good; or at least they would give the public less trouble.———Their anxiety calls to mind the saying of the Spartan king Agis who, being told that the laws were infringed and *Sparta ruined*, replied, smiling, "This is doubtless true; for when I was a boy, I heard my father say that when he was a boy he heard my grandfather say the same thing." *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Middlesex Gazette.—A Connecticut paper printed at Middletown.

Messrs. Bunnings,

The importance of naval commerce to the United States, and to this state is not duly appreciated by the most sanguine among us. On Connecticut river have been built, during the past year, about 11,000 tons of shipping. The surveyor of this port has measured 6,600 tons; and two surveyors in Hartford and Saybrook, it is calculated, cannot have measured short of 4,400 tons. The value of shipping is say £. 10 per ton. Of this two thirds may be considered as produced by materials supplied in the state by the services of those employed in building. If we multiply the number of tons by £. 6 the product will be £. 66,000—an astonishing sum to be derived from ship building in one year, on Connecticut river. To this add the numbers of vessels built on the numerous rivers and streams in the state and the product will amaze all who have not paid particular attention to the subject.

ISLAND OF ORMUS.

A gentleman in the suit of colonel Malcolm, who was lately deputed by the Supreme government of India, as Ambassador to the court of P[illegible] lowing account of the once ce[illegible] Ormus, in a letter lately received by the last ship.

"The Portuguese, under Albuquerque, took possession of this island in 1507, and were expelled by Shah Abbas, with the assistance of the English, in 1622. It was at that time the emporium of the East, and was supposed to be the richest mart in the world; it shortly, however, fell into decay in the hands of the Persians; and when Thevenot visited it in 1665, it was a place of little or no importance.

When we arrived here on the 14th of March, the appearence of the place was an oblong fort, which was built by the Portuguese, and has lately received considerable repairs from Imaum of Muscat, who obtained possession of it about four years ago. It is situated on a narrow neck of land jetting into the sea, by which the walls are washed on the northern and eastern fronts. To the east and south it has a ditch, about eight feet deep and fifteen yards broad, which is filled by the tide.

"On the outside are a few straggling huts, forming a Pettah, round which they are at present building a slight wall, flanked by round towers, at equal distances. A chain of hills run across the Island, at the distance of about a mile and a half from the fort; the whole ground is one continued ruin: and from all appearance, there has been formerly a large city, from four to five miles in circumference, of which not a single house is standing.—What is peculiarly singular is, that not a spring of fresh water is to be found in the island, which is fifteen miles in circumference; every house had formerly a cistern, which caught the rain as it fell from the clouds.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Sloop Eliza,	Eveleth,	Norfolk.

CLEARED.

Ship Hannah,	Stephens,	Barbadoes.
Sch'r Betsey,	Gilpin,	do.
Polly,	Penny,	Martinique.
Polly,	Adams,	Bolton.

St. Andrew's Society.

THE Members of the Saint Andrew's Society are requested to attend a stated quarterly meeting at Gadsby's Hotel, on Tuesday evening next, (17th instant) at 6 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President.

Wm. BARTLEMAN, Sec.

February 12.

Washington Society.

☞ *The Members of the* ALEXANDRIA WASHINGTON SOCIETY *are hereby notified, that a regular stated meeting of the said Society will be held at Gadsby's Hotel, on Monday the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. and it is earnestly requested that the members will be punctual in their attendance, as there is some necessary business to be transacted.*

The Society will move in procession with such others as chuse to join, at 12 o'clock, from the Court-House square to the Presbyterian Meeting-House, where an Oration will be delivered by the Revd. Mr. Maffett, commemorative of the distinguished merits of the illustrious Washington.

The Society will dine together on that day, at Gadsby's, agreeable to a resolve at the last quarterly meeting.

By order of the President.

G. DENEALE, Sec'ry.

…ALE,
…treal of GROUND
On the corner of Queen and Fairfax ſtreets, extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen ſtreet, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax ſtreet: this property is liable to no incumbrance. For terms apply to Mr. John Green, Alexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-Town, Baltimore.

☞ Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2. eo18‡

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW, WEEKLY, LITERARY PUBLICATION,

ENTITLED

CHILD OF PALLAS.

DEVOTED MOSTLY TO THE BELLES LETTRES.

BY CHARLES PRENTISS.

Quid ſit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non, docet. HORACE.

To the Patrons of Literature, and the Promoters of uſeful and rational Entertainment.

To you this child of expectation looks up anxiouſly for the indulgent ſmiles of encouragement and ſupport.

As modeſty well becomes the infancy of a life which ſhe hopes will be long, pleaſant and uſeful, it were unneceſſary to prejudice friends in her favour, by faithleſs declarations of great future performances: to the diſcerning therefore it will be only proper to obſerve, that, added to her perſonal decency of garb, ſhe hopes her intellectual accompliſhments will be ſuch as to engage general favor and eſteem.

She engages not to be the tell-tale of ſlander, or of individual reflections. Her diſpoſition ſhall be innocent; and in the exerciſe of candor to others ſhe preſumes that by them the mantle of charity will be kindly thrown over any foibles or blemiſhes, which may inadvertently ariſe from her youth or inexperience. Her countenancce will be ſometimes overcaſt with anger and the indignant frowns of reproof, when combating the inauſpicious aſpect of vice, and the baneful force of faſhionable crime, and the menacing weapons of wickedneſs of every ſhape. On the trifling or immoral whims of crazy cuſtom, ſhe will occaſionly throw a ſmile of beneficial effect, and not unfrequently occaſion a merry but uſeful laugh.

Happy in uſing her little utmoſt to render more firm the pillars of government and ſupporters of ſociety, of the ſacred and lovely charms of religion and virtue, whoſe ſeparate exiſtence ſhe deems incompatible, ſhe will be a conſtant admirer and warm advocate.

She has no creed in politics, and with her opinions on that ſubject, ſhe is determined never to trouble the reader.

To the *Fair*, who juſtly claim, and will ever receive, her fervent conſiderations of eſteem and affection, ſhe hopes to become a little cloſet confident, a much loved friend and adopted ſiſter. To many a pretty tale ſhe will cauſe them to liſten, and while amuſing the fancy, ſlyly convey the moral to the heart.

Senſible of the unfavourable reception which has conſtantly attended ſimilar attempts, heretofore, in America, ſhe trembles with fearful apprehenſions, leſt ſhe, like her predeceſſors, ſhould be left to pine away a ſhort exiſtance in the cold and diſtant valley of unanxious neglect; or having ſuffered for a time the rude blaſts of uncandid criticiſm and ſevere reproach, without a parent or a friend, die at laſt the hapleſs infant of abortive preſumption; but animated with perhaps an inconſiderate hope, ſhe looks forward to the day of ſtrength and reſpect, from the guardian attention and aſſiduity of,

THE EDITOR.

You hear the plea; it is made to diſcerning and liberal citizens, who cannot but be ſenſible of the many advantages reſulting from a publication of this nature; if it inculcate principles of virtue; if it mingle improvement or amuſement and moral leſſons with entertainment. The parent muſt be ſenſible that works of this kind are always peruſed with avidity by the younger branches of the family; let him not then neglect every favourable opportunity of giving them inſtruction in the gratification of their wills.

Of ſtale or inſipid extracts, it is preſumed the reader will never complain. One half at leaſt, of every week's publication ſhall be original matter. With political tranſactions it will have no other connection, than a ſhort and impartial ſummary of events in the laſt page.

The Sons and Daughters of Apollo, gentlemen of talents, learning and leiſure, are cordially and reſpectfully invited, to make it the repoſitory of their various lucubrations.

CONDITIONS.

I. The price to ſubſcribers will be one Dollar per volume; to be paid at the cloſe of every eighth week.

II. Each volume to conſiſt of eight numbers, or 288 pages.

III. Poſtmaſters and others, who ſubſcribe for ſix, ſhall be entitled to a ſeventh, gratis.

☞ Subſcriptions received at the Office of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

The Members of the Alexandria Library Company will pleaſe to take notice, that an Election will be held at the Council Chamber on Monday the 16th inſtant, at 3 in the afternoon, for a Preſident and eleven Directors for the Company for the enſuing year, agreeable to the act of incorporation.

They will alſo pleaſe to obſerve that the library is removed to a convenient room in the central part of King-ſtreet, at the rear of Mr. William Gird, watchmaker, and nearly oppoſite Mr. Lawrence Hooff's.

JAMES KENNEDY, ſen.
Librarian.

King-ſtreet, Feb. 2. 2wmw&f

FOR SALE,

The large three ſtory Brick WAREHOUSE, with the two ſtory frame one adjoining, on the next lot to the north-eaſt corner of King-ſtreet.

For ſize, ſtrength, convenience and goodneſs of ſtand, this property is certainly the beſt in town. For terms, apply in Baltimore to Meſſrs. *Martin & Jauſfret*, and in Alexandria to the ſubſcriber:

Who will Rent

The three ſtory brick Warehouſe adjoining, formerly occupied by Mr. John Ridley.

A. CHARLES CAZENOVE.

February 2. eo3m

FOR SALE,

TURK's ISLAND SALT,

Now landing from the ſchooner Neptune, Capt. Coleman.

Caſh will be given for a few

Alexandria Bank Shares

Apply to

WILLIAM I. HALL.

Juſt Received

A Conſignment of the following articles.

Cotton in bales,
Ruſſia Canvaſs,
Brown Rolls,
Heſſians,
Oude Caſſahs,
China Cuſters,
Baftas,
Engliſh and India Luteſtrings,
Black Florentines,
Sprig'd and plain jaconet Muſlins,
Ladies' Shoes, &c. &c.

Which, together with ſeveral articles on hand, viz.

Loaf, lump & brown Sugar,
Young Hyſon, Souchong, and Hyſon-ſkin } *TEAS,*
Allum Salt,
Liverpool do. in bulk and ſacks,
German Oznaburgs,
Flanders Sheeting,
Cloths,
Writing and wrapping Paper, &c.

Will be ſold low for Caſh, or bartered for Flour, Corn or Tobacco.

Hewes & Miller.

February 2. eo

Property for Sale.

Two hundred and forty acres of excellent *FARMING LAND*, lying in the county of Loudoun, about 14 miles from Leeſburg, and one mile from the turnpike road leading from thence to Snicker's Gap, being part of Scotland Tract, formerly belonging to Mr. W. Nelſon.

A HOUSE and LOT in Leeſburg, poſſeſſed by Mr. Dawſon, merchant.

A HOUSE and LOT eligibly ſituated, in Fairfax-ſtreet, Alexandria, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Charles Jones, coachmaker.

A LOT in Dumfries, on which are built a ſtrong and commodious brick dwelling houſe and a kitchen, ſtable and granery—in the occupancy of Mr. Eſme Smock. This meſſuage, from its vicinity to the creek and other local properties, is well calculated for a perſon in the grain or tobacco buſineſs.

If the two firſt mentioned properties are not previouſly diſpoſed of by private bargain, they will be expoſed to public ſale at Mrs. Myers's tavern, in Leeſburg, on the 9th day of March next, being the firſt day of Loudoun county court.

For terms, application may be made to Mr. Thomas Harriſon, Dumfries, or to

COLIN AULD,
Cameron-ſtreet, Alexandria.

February 2. mw&ftf

Liverpool Salt for Sale.

Juſt landing from on board the ſhip Succeſs, Capt. King,

STOVED SALT,

in ſacks and bulk.

Alſo, a few hundred buſhels of

Liverpool Coal.

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf, Jan. 29. d

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have juſt received and for Sale, at the corner ſtore, oppoſite John Janney's, the following GOODS—wholeſale and retail, for Caſh and Produce:

Superfine and 2d Cloths
Blue Plains
do. Frizes
do. Kerſeys
White, yellow and green Flannels
do. do do. Baizes
Roſe and duffil Blankets
Durants, Camblets and Wildbores
Ruffels and Antiloons
Cotton and linen Checks
Kerſeymeres and Swandowns
Velvets, Thickſetts and Cords
A handſome aſſortment of Dimities
Mens' and Womens' cotton Hoſe
do. ſilk do.
Black Crape
White and black ſilk and beaver Gloves
Modes, Sattins and Perſians
Sewing Silks
Calicoes and Chintzes
Ruſſia Sheeting and Iriſh Linens.

They have alſo,

Brown Sugar by the hhd. and barrel, loaf and lump do. and a quantity of Plaiſter of Paris.

They give Caſh for

Wheat, Rye and Corn.

☞ Left by capt. Mortimore, of the Baltimore packet, at their warehouſe, ſundry *Mill Irons*—The owner is requeſted to take them away.

January 31. d

LAST NOTICE.

Whereas a Commiſſion of bankruptcy is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Eliſha Cullen Dick, of the town of Alexandria, and he having ſurrendered himſelf to the major part of the commiſſioners named in the ſaid commiſſion, at the Waſhington tavern in Alexandria, on the 31ſt day of January laſt, when and where he underwent his ſecond examination; he is therefore required again to attend at the ſaid tavern, on Friday the 20th day of this preſent month, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to undergo his final examination, when and where the creditors of the ſaid Eliſha Cullen Dick, either in his ſeparate capacity or as one of the firm of James Meaſe M'Rea and Company, may attend to prove their debts—at which time and place the creditors aforeſaid are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate—and to chooſe aſſignees.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who may have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners may appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the Commiſſion.

February 3. d

An Accommodation Stage

Will leave Bailey's Ferry, oppoſite Alexandria, every morning at 9 o'clock, and return from Conrad and M'Munn's, City of Waſhington, at 5 o'clock in the evening. It will commence to-morrow morning.

February 9. eo3t

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KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.